Gazette of the United States.

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BY THE
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES
of AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS I have received authentic information, that certain lawleſs and wicked perſons, of the weſtern frontier, in the ſtate of Georgia, did lately invade, burn and deſtroy, a town belonging to the Cherokee nation, altho' in amity with the United States, and put to death ſeveral Indians of that nation; and whereas ſuch outrageous conduct not only violates the rights of humanity, but alſo endangers the public peace; and it highly becomes the honor and good faith of the United States, to purſue all legal means for the puniſhment of attrocious offenders;—I have therefore thought fit to iſſue this my proclamation, hereby exhorting all the citizens of the United States, and requiring all the officers thereof, according to their reſpective ſtations, to uſe their utmoſt endeavors, to apprehend and bring thoſe offenders to juſtice. And I do moreover offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, for each and every of the above-named perſons who ſhall be ſo apprehended and bro't to juſtice, and ſhall be proved to have aſſumed or exerciſed any command or authority among the perpetrators of the crimes aforeſaid, at the time of committing the ſame.

In teſtimony whereof I have cauſed the ſeal of the United States to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States the Seventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident,
TH. JEFFERSON.

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Sept. 13.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE JACOBIN CLUB.

MLE MOINE, who was commiſſioned at the laſt ſitting to preſent the plan of a circular letter, to be tranſmitted to all the aſſociated ſocieties, in order to make them acquainted with the reaſon of the abſolute ſuſpenſion of the correſpondence of the ſocieties, communicated the following addreſs, which it was immediately agreed ſhould be printed, and ſent to the aſſociated ſocieties:

"The Mother Society has been obliged to interrupt its correſpondence ſince the 10th of Auguſt, not becauſe it conſidered that day as putting an end to plots and intrigues, but becauſe many of its members were honored with the public confidence, and admitted to places in the proviſionary adminiſtrations, juries, &c. The ſociety, however, become a little more numerous, is deſirous of renewing an active correſpondence with its brethren in the departments, perſuaded that the preſent circumſtances require more than ever the moſt fraternal communication between patriotic ſocieties.

Since the 10th of Auguſt the conſpirators have expiated their crimes; the public ſpirit has prevailed; and the ſovereign people recovering their rights, have at length triumphed over villains leagued together againſt their happineſs and liberty. The inhabitants of Paris, however, have been ſenſible of the neceſſity of continuing on their guard, and of keeping ſtrict watch over the agents and ſupporters of the conſpiracy of that *traitor, Louis the laſt!* Let us never ceaſe to dread, friends and brethren, that new intrigues may ſucceed to thoſe already rendered abortive. *The chief, the cauſe, and the pretence of machinations ſtill breathes!* Deſpotiſm growls in darkneſs. Let us ſtand up ready to give it a deadly blow, under whatever form it may appear.

"The grand intereſts of the people are going to be diſcuſſed in the National Convention. Let us not loſe a ſingle moment to prepare, and let it hear the national wiſh, which ought alone to direct its actions. Let us above all prevent, by firm meaſures, the danger of ſeeing theſe new Legiſlators oppoſe, with impunity, their intereſts, or private wiſhes, to the ſovereign will of the nation. Let inviolability in future be attached to nothing but the law; let all the municipal magiſtrates ſee puniſhment placed by the ſide of crimes. Remember how ſmall is the number of thoſe Legiſlators who have reſiſted corruption—very few indeed can be found in each Legiſlature. Let us be inſpired then with the ſpirit of the electoral body of Paris. They alone can ſave us from all kinds of deſpotiſm, and from dangers and convulſions too much prolonged, &c.

"The decrees of that body expreſs, 'That a ſcrutiny ſhall be made of the National Convention, for the purpoſe of expelling from its boſom ſuch ſuſpected members as may, in their nomination, have eſcaped the ſagacity of the Primary Aſſemblies.

"That all Deputies choſen to the National Convention, who may have attacked, or ſhall attack, the ſovereignty of the people, ſhall be declared incapable of ſitting.

"That all conſtitutional decrees, paſſed by the National Aſſembly, ſhall be ſanctioned or reviſed by the people.

"That Royalty ſhall be abſolutely aboliſhed, and the puniſhment of death inflicted on thoſe who may propoſe the re-eſtabliſhment of it.

'That the form of government ſhall be republican.'

"Theſe, friends and brethren, are the important objects which the electors, the community, and the primary aſſemblies of Paris, invite you to diſcuſs fully, in order that you may ſtrengthen and ſupport the National Convention with your wiſhes reſpecting them."

OCTOBER 1.

The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs informed the Convention, that the King of Pruſſia propoſed conditions of Peace to the northern and central Generals; but the Council anſwered, that the Nation would not liſten to his propoſitions as long as his army was in the country.

M. Equality (the late M. Orleans) confirmed this intelligence.

The Miniſter at War communicated to the Convention a letter from General Moreton. "A ſtrong detachment appeared on the 27th before St. Amand. After a vigorous defence of three hours, the enemy retired, leaving behind them 40 killed, and taking away a great number of wounded. On our ſide there were only four killed, and fifteen wounded. The indiſcipline of our troops, who ſhewed the greateſt courage, was the cauſe that we loſt the fruits of this expedition."

POLAND.

The ſentiment of liberty is felt once more; and the deſpotiſm of Ruſſia unveils its terrors and weakneſs, by the very pains it takes to eſtabliſh its power. The general confederacy of Poland, united to that of Lithuania, deſtroys, under the protection of the Ruſſian ſoldiers, the many inſtitutions created by the revolution of the third of May; removes from every charge thoſe who were devoted to the freedom of their country; receives, or rather forces the adheſions of all the Palatinates to the new order of things, and binds the Poles by oath to reſpect their bondage, and never to ſhake off the yoke. The armies of Poland are to be commanded by Ruſſian officers. No Pole can travel at preſent without a paſſport, ſigned by the Miniſter of Ruſſia. All thoſe who fought glorioufly for the cauſe of liberty, and who would fain die in its defence, the Marſhal Malachowſki, the Prince Joſeph Poniatowſki, are delivered over into the hands of juſtice, if juſtice can reſide at tribunals created by the general Confederacy, where no law will be heard but the vengeance and reſentment of Catharine the Second. In fine, as the moment approaches for the opening of the Diet, the Ruſſian troops arrive from every quarter. It is amidſt the bayonets of the northern hirelings that Catharine pretends to iſſue out the free will of the Republic of Poland: and Staniſlaus Auguſtus, the pretended King of this pretended Republic, conſents to live on a throne which expoſes his ſhameful life to the eyes of Europe.—They dictated to him the act of his ſubmiſſion, and his eternal degradation in the moſt abject terms; and he ſigned it as it was preſented to him.

OCTOBER 3.

As it becomes every day more difficult to guard the priſoners in the Temple, on account of the meaſures which they concert together, and as the reſponſibility of the council-general of the commons, renders it neceſſary for them to prevent them from eſcaping, they have paſſed the following decrees:

I. That Louis and Antoniette ſhall be confined apart.

II. That each priſoner ſhall have a ſeparate apartment.

III. That their valet de chambre ſhall be arreſted.

IV. That the citizen Herbert ſhall be added to the five commiſſioners already appointed.

V. The commiſſioners are authorized to put in force the decree of September 29, and to deprive them of their ſilver plate and table equipage; and, in a word, to take ſuch ſteps as they may think proper, to preſerve theſe hoſtages of the conſpiracy of tyrants combined againſt the liberty of the republic.

The King of Spain has lately publiſhed an ordinance, ſtrictly forbidding the circulation in his kingdom of all books ſpeaking of the revolution of France; as well as fans, ribbons, handkerchiefs, &c. that may contain any alluſion to it.

Proclamation of a Council of War, held at Liſle, the 12th of September, 1792, at noon, the firſt year of French liberty.

"Citizens! Our enemies deſpairing to take the fortreſs by rules of art, menace you in order to obtain that end, by a bombardment. Citizens! be calm; remember your oaths; be aſſured, that government will indemnify you for your loſſes, and our enemies will prove, that it is without ſucceſs they attack a free people.

By order of the Council of War,
POISSONIER, Sec'ry."

From a Belfaſt Paper, of October 10

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

OCTOBER 1.

A letter from the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, to the National Convention.

Paris, Oct. 1.

"Citizen Preſident, I announced to the National Convention that overtures for a negociation had been made in the name of the King of Pruſſia to Gen. Dumourier. I mentioned at the ſame time the deciſion of the Executive Power, which ordered the Generals not to liſten to the propoſals until the armies of deſpots had firſt evacuated the land of liberty. The propoſals of the King of Pruſſia were however remarkable, as they contained a preciſe acknowldgement of the national authority, and of the quality of repreſentative of the nation in external relations which had been attached formally to the political exiſtence of the conſtitutional King. Another acknowledgment, no leſs remarkable, was, that the ancient order of things, deſtroyed by the will of the nation ſince 1789, was contrary to the happineſs of the people.

"Such an unexpected acknowledgment, ſpontaneouſly made, without any previous negociation, might incline us to think that the enemies armies are in the greateſt diſtreſs. There are, however, other motives equally preſſing, which make them think of peace, a kind of truce was agreed upon, Gen. Dumourier took advantage of it, to collect, and properly diſpoſe, the different bodies which were to be joined to his army. He made in quietneſs, and with ſilence, all thoſe movements which were neceſſary to give him a ſuperiority, by his ſituation, and to confine the enemy in theirs. While he was thus preparing for his military plans, frequent communications, that could not but be advantageous to liberty, were eſtabliſhed between the two armies. Gen. Dumourier embraced this opportunity of exchanging priſoners of war. The cartel agreed upon with the Pruſſian Generals was formed according to the laws decreed by the National Aſſembly. The emigrant priſoners were not included in it, and the Duke of Brunſwick did not even perſiſt in a remonſtrance, which he had made in their favor.

"A conference on this occaſion took place between the Duke of Brunſwick, Count de Luchefini, miniſter of the King of Pruſſia, and Lieut. Col. Adj. Gen. Thouvenot, who was charged with conducting the exchange of priſoners. In this conference, the Duke of Brunſwick expreſſed himſelf almoſt in the following terms:—

"Our nations are not formed to be enemies: might not ſome means be deviſed for accommodating matters in an amicable manner? We are in your country, it is deſolated by the inevitable misfortunes of war; we know that we have no right to prevent a nation from giving itſelf laws, and from tracing out its internal government—we do not wiſh it—we are only intereſted for the fate of the King. Aſſure us, that a place will be aſſigned to him, in the new order of things, under any denomination whatever, and his Majeſty, the King of Pruſſia, will return to his own ſtates, and become your ally."

"The moderation of this language, from a man who ſigned the manifeſtoes already publiſhed, and to which the contempt of the French nation has done ample juſtice, muſt appear ſurpriſing.

"Lieut. Col. Thouvenot replied, "that the will of the French republic would not yield to any foreign influence, and that the repreſentatives of the nation, to whom the valuable depoſit of its honor and glory was particularly entruſted, would continually perſiſt in maintaining decrees which had been ſanctioned by general opinion."

"The Duke of Brunſwick terminated the conference, by ſaying that he would tranſmit to General

Dumourier a memorial on the ſubject. This memorial is a third manifeſto, worthy in every thing of the two former. Gen. Dumourier received it with indignation, in which we ſhare, and which muſt alſo be excited in the National Convention, and in all France.

" It was immediately announced that the truce was broken, and letters from the General, written in a ſtile ſuited to a man honored with the noble employment of conducting Frenchmen to liberty, procured anſwer from the King of Pruſſia's aid-du-camp, ſtating, that the intentions of the King and of the Duke of Brunſwick had been miſunderſtood; that a new conference was demanded; and that the royal and Imperial armies would not be the firſt to break the truce. Gen. Dumourier refuſed to conſent to any new conference, or any delay in the operations of the campaign unleſs the memorial of the Duke of Brunſwick ſhould be firſt annulled. Such is the actual ſtate of things! What paſſed during that circumſtance, will ſhew the French nation in that reſpectable point of view which belongs to it. All our proceedings have been marked with candor and firmneſs. We have abandoned ſtratagem and weakneſs to our enemies, and all Europe muſt perceive in our conduct, a people, who ſet a juſt value on peace, but who are not afraid of war.

(Signed) LEBRUN."

After reading the above detail, M. Briſſot then read the memorial of the Duke of Brunſwick, which runs in a ſimilar ſtrain with his two former manifeſtoes. The reading of it was frequently interrupted with murmurs, and when that part was read, which inſiſts on the reſtoration of Louis XVI. to the Royal Dignity, the Aſſembly burſt into a fit of laughter.—M. Briſſot requeſted the ſilence of pity.

Letter from the Commiſſioners ſent to Chalons.

" Saint Menehould, Sept. 30, at nine in the evening, &c. &c.

" In our laſt letter we gave you an account of our arrival at the army of Gen. Dumourier, and of the effect produced on it by a notification of the wiſe decrees which you have already paſſed. We now announce to you that we have juſt received intelligence, that the King of Pruſſia has raiſed the camp which he had about a league from us; from the poſition in which it was, General Dumourier foreſaw, that the enemy could not long keep their ſtation in the midſt of the deſert plains of Champaigne, and without having any communication through which they could receive convoys but towards Grand Pre.

" Some days ago General Dumourier diſpatched Gen. Buernonville with a body of 13,000 men, to intercept this communication, and that general, diſtinguiſhed for his activity, zeal and ability, ſucceeded in getting poſſeſſion of ſeveral conſiderable convoys. He likewiſe took more than 100 priſoners, who arrived ſucceſſively in the courſe of the day. All accounts agree in certifying the extreme diſtreſs to which the army of the enemy is reduced; and General Dumourier formed a very juſt idea of their ſituation, when he informed you that they could not remain long in it.

" It can ſcarcely be believed that experienced generals ſhould have penetrated into the deſarts of Champaigne, had they not entertained a vain hope that they ſhould be ſeconded in their operations by a criminal correſpondence with the malcontents; but the memorable day of the 10th has proved, that the French, while they combat for liberty, will periſh rather than conſent to any capitulation. The general, daily informed of details which proved their diſtreſs, properly judged that by preſerving their ſituation, they would deſtroy the effect of any movements which they might attempt. This army, ſo formidable, is reduced one half by its ſick, whom they were obliged to ſend away to Grand Pre. It is well known that there is a general hoſpital in that town, in which there is more than 8000. Had General Dumourier abandoned his poſition, and advanced towards Chalons or Rheims, they would infallibly have taken advantage of his movement, not to attack us, but to paſs through the defile, and to eſtabliſh cantonments for the purpoſe of paſſing the winter in one of the moſt fertile countries. His conſtant perſeverance has obliged them, laſt night, to make a movement entirely contrary to that which he expected.

" They have quitted their poſt, and the communication between Chalons and Saint Menehould is now re-eſtabliſhed, which gives the French army 15 hours for the arrival of convoys and proviſions. Ardour and ſatisfaction prevail among our troops, and our ſituation was never ſo advantageous as at preſent. The firſt movement which the enemy made indicates that they wiſh to retire through the defiles of Grand Pre, the only paſſage which remains to them.

" We ſhall not enter into any details of the future plans of Gen. Dumourier, but we think it our duty to inform you, that the utmoſt confidence ought to be repoſed in him; that the people of Paris need be in no uneaſineſs, and that we hope in our next to give you ſtill more ſatisfactory intelligence. People ought not, however, to exult in that ſucceſs which the fate of war may reverſe; but we are able at preſent to give hopes, which reſult from the certain diſtreſs of our enemy, and the diſeaſes by which they are weakened; from the excellent condition of our troops, and from the ardor which they ſhew to combat thoſe tyrants, who wiſh to impoſe laws upen them, as well as from the confidence which they have in their General.

(Signed) " CARRA,
" SELLERY,
" BRIEUR."

" P. S. It was by miſtake that we dated our laſt on the 30th; the true date was the 29th, at ſeven in the morning. This moment we have received a letter from General Beurnonville, announcing that ſince yeſterday he has taken 200 priſoners, 24 waggons loaded with cloaths for the troops, 800 horſes, and five Emigrants of the King's houſehold. By a ſecond note we are informed that he has killed 27 huſſars with a Pruſſian Commander. The National Convention will learn theſe details with ſatisfaction."

A copy of the letter from General Dumourier to the King of Pruſſia was then read. In this letter the General informed his Pruſſian Majeſty, that the manifeſtos of the Duke of Brunſwick had been treated with ſovereign contempt by the whole French nation, and that it was not by threats that a free people could be conquered. He then repreſented to him the advantages which would reſult to both nations by an alliance of which they were both worthy, and requeſted him in the name of his own glory and intereſt, and in thoſe of his army to abandon the deſpicable cauſe of the Emigrants.

The reading of this letter was frequently interrupted by applauſes.

The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs tranſmitted to the Convention a liſt of thoſe ambaſſadors and Envoys who had taken the new oath. The ambaſſador at the court of Denmark had not only refuſed to take it, but had written to Louis Staniſlaus Xavier that he would receive no orders but from him, whom he conſidered as the only lawful King of France.

Domeſtic Articles.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.

We learn by an arrival at New-Bedford, that the ſiege of Thionville was raiſed by the Auſtrians.—That the Duke of Brunſwick had for ſome time been ſtationary at Chalons, in Champaigne; that it was the public ſentiment at Dunkirk, that General Fayette, in his flight, had betrayed the cauſe he had engaged to ſupport; and that there did not appear in the French Republicans, any ſigns of fear of their invading enemies.

A correſpondent ſays—the refuſal of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, to admit the Secretary of War to be heard on the floor, on the ſubject of the failure of Gen. St. Clair's expedition, is one of thoſe traits of jealouſy and ſuſpicion, which though it has a praiſeworthy *appearance* in the *theory* of government, is nevertheleſs, in *practice*, attended by the moſt flagrant injuſtice; and evidences a want of firmneſs unworthy the members of an independent Republican Legiſlature.

We are informed, that at a late meeting of the Agricultural Society, in this town, a very conſiderable ſum of money was ſubſcribed, for eſtabliſhing a fund to defray the expence of premiums and bounties which may be voted by the ſociety. The Hon. THOMAS RUSSELL, on this occaſion, ſubſcribed *One Thouſand Dollars*. An inſtance of patriotiſm we deem highly worthy recording.

In ſome of the papers, a doubt has been ſuggeſted, of the choice of the Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, as Repreſentative in Congreſs, from the county of Berkſhire—We have now the pleaſure to *aſſure* the public, that he is elected; and by a conſiderable majority.

TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE.

George Whytock, commander of the ſhip Rodney, of London, which ſailed from Boſton, on Thurſday the 22d of November, and unfortunately was ſhipwrecked on Duxborough beach, the Sunday morning following, in the ſevere ſnow ſtorm, takes this public method to return his moſt grateful thanks to the benevolent people of Duxborough, Marſhfield, and their vicinities, for their humane, ſpirited and generous exertions, in affording him and his crew their aſſiſtance, in their diſtreſſing calamity. To ALL this tribute is ſincerely proffered, and particularly to Captain Samuel Debona, of Duxborough, for his ſingularly benevolent, noble and ſpirited exertions, who at the riſk of his own life, ventured into the boiſterous waves, and providentially reached the wreck, for the kind purpoſe of preventing the ſufferers attempting to land in their then ſituation, but to wait until the tide would admit of their getting ſafely on ſhore, and to inſpire into their almoſt exhauſted ſpirits every poſſible degree of fortitude, with the aſſurance of a ready aſſiſtance as ſoon as it was poſſible for help to reach them from the beach.

(Signed) GEORGE WHYTOCK.
for himſelf, family, and ſhip's company.

A correſpondent aſſures us, that the Maſſachuſetts Charitable Society, at their quarterly meeting laſt Monday evening, unanimouſly voted a blanket for each priſoner now confined in Boſton gaol, and as much fuel as will be neceſſary to keep them comfortable during the inclemency of the ſeaſon.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) Dec. 3.

Extracts of Letters from France to a Gentleman in this town.

" *Oct* 3. At preſent we are attacked by moſt part of Europe, they have gained little or no advantage of us yet, and what they do not effect in two months cannot be done afterwards, as our troops are collecting faſt ſince we have aſſumed a republican form of government.

" We have at preſent a large body of troops in actual ſervice, and in a very ſhort time ſhall have 500,000 men in pay—and they have in ſeveral inſtances acted with great ſpirit."

" *Oct.* 5. It is this day reported, that the king of Pruſſia offers to treat with us and return home; but no terms will be accepted until he leaves the kingdom."

Tranſlation from the Gazette Nationale, printed at Paris, Sept. 27.

" The Generals of the Northern and Centre Armies, have informed the Executive Council, that overtures had been made them on the part of the King of Pruſſia, manifeſting his deſire to enter into a negociation.—The Council Reſolved, that the French Republic will hear no propoſitions, until the Pruſſian troops ſhall firſt evacuate the French territories."

A letter was read in the National Convention from General Wimpfen, ſtating that the ſiege of Thionville had been raiſed.

Diſpatches were alſo read from the Department of Landes, informing the Aſſembly of an invaſion by the Spaniards, and requeſting that Commiſſioners might be ſent to Bayonne, on the ſouthern frontiers, to concert ſuch meaſures as might be moſt proper for the defence of the country.

STOCKBRIDGE, (Maſſ.) Dec. 4.

A correſpondent moſt ſincerely hopes that the Connecticut 'ECHO' will take *proper* notice of his Excellency's late "*SHALL Speech*,"—in order that ſo *remarkably wiſe*, ſo *unparalleledly illuſtrious* and *patriotic* a watchfulneſs over the *ſovereign rights* of *perfectly free, independent*, and totally *unconnected* and *unaccountable* State Majeſty, may be tranſmitted to poſterity, adorned with that brightneſs of genius, that true and well directed wit, which has been almoſt univerſally, as well as juſtly, aſcribed to the author or authors of the 'ECHO.'—And if a ſtranger might be allowed to offer a hint on the occaſion, he would ſuggeſt the following by way of preface.

Again ſhall ECHO riſe—and ſing
The praiſe of Maſſachuſetts' *King*;
Paſs by the deeds of *John Monier*,*
" And give the" *other* JOHN " a cheer."

* *Author of a bombaſtic, tautological advertiſement, echoed in the American Mercury, printed at Hartford.*

HALIFAX, Nov. 22.

On the night of the 7th of Sept. was lit the Light Houſe on M'Nutt's Iſland, at the entrance of Shelburne harbor with a double or diſtinguiſhing light from that on Sambro Iſland.—And we have great pleaſure in being informed that it proves equal to expectation.

The following are the angle bearings and eſtimate diſtance for the information of the public:

	Bearings	diſtance.
1 from the Light-Houſe to Berry's point, -	N 40 00 E	2 miles
2 from do. to Strap Tubb Rock off Berry's point,	N 70 00 E	
3d from ditto to Bell Rock,	N 70 00 E	2 1 2
4th from do. to S. End of Weſternmoſt of Ragged Iſland, -	N 84 00 E	
5th from do. to Eaſternmoſt, of Ragged Iſland,	N 86 30 E	10 1 2
6th from do. to S. W. breakers off Ragged Iſland,	S 81 34 E	8
7th from do. to Cape Negro,	S 39 00 W	9
8th from do. to Jigg Rock,	S 28 00 W	1 3-4

Latitude obſerved at the Light-Houſe by a Mean of two double Altitudes and one Meridian Alt. is 43° 43' 30' North, Variation Weſt 13° 30' and Longitude 63° 0' 8' Weſt Greenwich.

FROM THE MAIL.

MR. CLAYPOOLE,

AN extract from a Georgia paper appeared in yours and the ſeveral papers in this city, reſpecting a Capt. Hickman and a Mr. Skinner, ſaid to be of Boſton:—In juſtice to ſeveral reſpectable perſons of their profeſſion, by the name of Skinner, who ſail from Boſton, and the citizens in general, it ought to be known, that neither Capt. Hickman nor Mr. Skinner are Americans, nor was the latter ever 3 months in Boſton. Theſe perſons being ſaid to be of Boſton, has excited ſome unhappy prejudices againſt the veſſels from that place in the Weſt-Indies.

Perhaps by giving this a place in the ſeveral papers where the other has been inſerted, will have a happy tendency to remove it, and prevent any future inconveniencies ariſing therefrom.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 17.

The bill received from the Senate on Friday last, in addition to, and for altering the act for settling the accounts between the United States and individual states, was read the second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House; to be the order of the day on the second Monday in January.

A report on the petition of Simeon Thayer was read; this report was in favor of the petitioner, and was referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Sedgwick in the chair—The report of a select committee, to whom the petition of the Executors of Edward Carnes, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury thereon, had been referred, was taken into consideration—After some discussion of the subject, the report of the select committee was agreed to by the committee of the whole—this being reported to and adopted by the House, a committee was appointed to prepare and report a bill in conformity thereto.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the House that the Senate recede from their amendment to the bill for *regisiering and recording of ships or vessels*, which had been disagreed to by the House—[See the last Gazette]—We hear that the votes of the Senate on this occasion were equally divided, and that the Vice-President gave the casting vote to recede.

The consideration of the confidential message recurring, the doors of the gallery were again closed.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18.

Mr. Lawrance presented a memorial from the commissioned officers of the New-York line of the late army, in behalf of themselves and of the privates of said army, stating their services, the partial compensation they have received, and the balances they conceive to be still due to them.—This memorial was read.

Mr. Muhlenberg presented a memorial on the same subject from the officers of the Pennsylvania line—which was also read.—These memorials were laid on the table.

The petition of John Saidler was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury,

Mr. Sedgwick, after some preliminary remarks, stating the situation of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, containing a plan for the reduction of the public debt, and for reimbursing the loan made of the Bank of the United States, suggested the propriety of separating these two objects; and in order to this, he moved the following Resolution in substance—

"That the Committee of the whole, to whom was referred the subject of the reimbursement of the loan made of the Bank of the United States, be discharged from further considering the same—and that a select Committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill, authorising a loan for the purpose,—laid on the table.

The House took into consideration the Coasting bill, in order to its being engrossed, but after a few remarks,—on motion, it was voted that the bill be re-committed to the Committee which reported the same.

Mr. W. Smith moved that the House should resume the consideration of the bill to ascertain the fees demandable in cases of Admiralty proceedings in the Courts of the United States, and for other purposes,—this motion was disagreed to.

On motion, the consideration of the confidential business was resumed, and the galleries cleared.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THOSE who *reason* against federal measures and principles may be met on fair ground—The federal cause cannot suffer by fair discussion. Being used to defeat on this field, and the people being well settled in their resolution to maintain their own, which is the federal cause, the enemies of government have resorted to art and cunning to obtain what the solemn decision of America has denied them.—They could not prevent the adoption of the constitution; they have therefore put in practice every artifice to mar it in the administration.—He is a novice in the history of parties who does not know that by doing so, they act according to the laws of their nature.

It is probable that a few well-wishers to order and the constitution have co-operated with men of a different stamp in some of their late manœuvres.—To such men, it is proper to address some reflections, to induce them well to consider the pernicious nature of the schemes which they have been drawn in to favor, and it may be hoped they will not fail to renounce them.

The papers for more than a year past have been stuffed with insinuations against the government and its measures; every thing has been done to alarm the fears and jealousies of the people. Direct charges would not do—they might be disproved—but dark hints are given, men in office are blown upon by a side wind—prejudices are hunted up and heated against all the great systems of Congress. The excise, the funding system, the bank, the excessive rage for speculation are made to furnish subjects of complaint or alarm.

This mass of invective against the government cannot have escaped the notice of every reader—and the influence of the newspapers on public opinion is too considerable and direct to suffer us to believe that these incendiary writings have been wholly without effect. By reviewing the conduct of parties those who have been deceived may be undeceived.

The writers against government have been accused of the most seditious antifederalism. They complain heavily of this charge, and in turn accuse their accusers of aiming at monarchy and aristocracy; they dare not find fault with the constitution—the people would not listen to mischief makers who should be so impudent. It is necessary to alarm the people for the safety of the constitution, and to persuade them that ill designs are harbored by its best friends—those who introduced it, and who now administer it. Accordingly they have played upon the multitude, cautioning them against the arts of the aristocrats and the monarchy men. But who are they? They tell us, they are the high flying federalists—the supporters of the corrupt monied systems of Congress. Now who are those supporters of the measures of Congress. The The President, the Governor of Pennsylvania and the great body of the people.—The public has seen the President's speech; his language agrees with that used by the supporters of the measures of Congress; he expressly tells them that he will do every thing in his power to support those measures—in particular the excise which the incendiaries have pretended no free people could or ought to endure. The governor expressly ascribes the happy situation of Pennsylvania to the operation of the national government, and speaks of the confidence placed in that government as well merited. Indeed, the Legislature instead of being employed to raise taxes on the citizens of the State, are chiefly concerned to apply discreetly the surplus revenue which they draw from the Treasury of the National government. The people of this State may well be supporters of the federal cause as well as of the government. The body of the people are in peace and (we have it on the highest authority in our country) appear to be disposed to support the laws of Congress.—It is a poor trick to mention the ill designs of the supporters of these laws when it thus appears that the President and the body of the people are included in this description. It follows clearly from a slight view of the conduct and writings of the last year that there is a party—it is to be hoped, not a large one, opposed to the laws of the union and to the sense of the people—who have tried by blackening the government to make it change hands—Happily for our country they have tried in vain.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

MR. FRENEAU,

THE State of Kentucky having encreased the number of the emblematic stars, *and afforded an opportunity of arranging them in a new form—I send you the following trifle on the subject. The National Motto, which I wish to include, will be a sufficient apology for writing in Latin.*

Your's, &c. A. B.

Philad. Dec. 10.

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* * *
* * * *
* * * * *

"*Barbara Pyramidum sileat miracula Memphis.*"
Heu male servili marmora structa manu!
Libera jam, ruptis, Atlantias ora catenis,
Jactat opus Phario marmore nobilius.
Namque Columbiadæ, facti monumenta parantes
Vulgarem spernunt fumere materiam:
Magnanimi cœlum scandunt; perituraque saxa
Quod vincat, celsa de Jovis arce petunt.
Audax inde cohors stellis *E Pluribus Unum*
Ardua Pyramidos tollit ad astra caput.
Ergo, Tempus edax, quamvis durissima sævo
Saxa domas morsu nil ibi juris habes.
Dumque polo solitis cognata nitoribus ardent,
Sidera, fulgebit Pyramis illa suis.

TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE.

NO more let barbarous Memphis boast
Base structures, rear'd by slavish hands—
A nation on the Atlantic coast
(Fetter'd no more in foreign bands)
A nobler PYRAMID displays
Than Egypt's *marble* e'er could raise.
Columbia's sons, to extend a proof
Of their bold deeds to future years,
Disdain to use such vulgar stuff;
But, soaring to the starry spheres,
Materials seek in Jove's blue sky
T' endure when brass and marble die.
Arriv'd among the shining host,
Fearless, the proud invaders spoil
From countless gems, in æther lost,
Some stars, to crown their mighty toil:
To heaven a *pyramid* they rear,
And point the fabric with a star.
Old wasteful TIME! though still you gain
Dominion o'er the brazen *tower*,
On THIS your teeth shall gnaw in vain,
Finding its strength beyond their power—
While kindred stars in heaven shall glow,
THIS PYRAMID WILL SHINE BELOW!

EXTRACT *from a* QUAKER MEMORIAL,
lately presented to the Legislature of Virginia.

"YOUR memorialists being informed, that a chaplain is hired by the assembly to attend the house during the session, and paid out of the public treasury, they believe it right for them to express their uneasiness at the continuance of such a practice; as well from conscientious scruples, as a belief that it is inconsistent with the spirit and intention of the present constitution: they are however far from wishing to discourage any from the exercise of religious duties; but being fully persuaded that such acts of devotion would be as acceptable in the sight of the great object of adoration and worship, were they performed at the proper expence of those who may believe it necessary to have the assistance of a chaplain; so they conceive no inconvenience whatever can result from its becoming a private instead of a public expence."

Philadelphia, Dec. 19.

The electors of President and Vice President for the State of New-Hampshire having given an unanimous vote for George Washington and John Adams; it appears that those gentlemen are re-elected President and Vice-President of the United States

Benjamin Talliaferro, John King, William Gibbons and Seaborn Jones, esquires, are the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the state of Georgia.

The House and Senate of the state of Georgia, do not agree in the mode of electing Senators of the United States,—the House insist on a *joint* and the Senate on a *concurrent* vote.

The latest accounts from Cape-Francois, to the 15th Nov. say that M. Rochambeau, the newly appointed commander in chief, has lately taken from the revolted negroes their strongest and most important posts, and there is now a prospect of a compleat reduction of the Island.

INSURANCE COMPANY

The subscription for constituting the capital stock of the Insurance Company of North America, amounting to Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, was completed on the 13th inst. and the first instalment paid into the hands of the Secretary.—The Company being organized agreeably to the constitution, have commenced the business of Insurance; and the Directors intend to petition the Legislature of the state, for an act of Incorporation.

M. Blanchard, the celebrated Æronaut who lately arrived in this city from Hamburg, we hear intends to entertain the public shortly with an aerial excursion, should sufficient encouragement be given to defray the expence.

On the 13th Nov. last the corner stone of an Orphan House and asylum for orphans, and the children of poor and distressed parents, was laid, in Charleston, South-Carolina, by his honor *John Huger*, Esq. Intendant of the city.

Extract of a letter from Boston, November 16.

"We have now one of the newly invented patent Wind Mills erected in this town—it is 30 feeet high and 18 feet diameter—it carries two large grind-stones, and a lathe for turning all sorts of iron work.——One hand can grind eight dozen of axes in one day by means of this invention.—Our Glass Works are going on rapidly—the specimens of window glass already produced are, if possible, superior to London Crown."

A writer in a late New-York paper, says—"I find that a certain author, under the signature of Lucius, would persuade the Electors for President and Vice-President, that Gov. Clinton, in consequence of the amendments of the new constitution, though an antifederalist heretofore, is now the contrary, and that the spirit of antifederalism is extinct.

"If that good man had asserted, he saw a whale on horse-back, in New-York or Philadelphia market, he would be entitled to much about the same degree of credence. Sophistry may gratify the appetites of some political gudgeons; but facts are stubborn things, and speak louder than words.

"*Exempli gratia.*--The legislature of this state have lately appointed twelve antifederalists, electors of President and Vice-President of the United States—This is our whole number of electors, and all Clintonians."

Saturday last the House of Representatives of this commonwealth, determined that the choice of Senators to the Congress of the United States, shall be by a *joint* vote.

A correspondent observes, that should the Senate concur with the House of Representatives, in their resolution for a joint vote in the choice of Senators, they would so far annihilate their integrality as a branch in the government—Should they non-concur, it is probable the state will continue unrepresented in the Senate of the National Legislature—this appears to be the dilemma—a precedent, consolidating the two branches of the state legislature into one—or a partial representation in the Senate of the United States.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Writers who pretend to be believers in the public infallibility, have repeatedly complimented the people, by saying that while they were *asleep* their enemies stole away their privileges.—Again these consistent writers say, that the *people* being lulled into insensibility, suffered every species of fraud, injustice and predatory speculations, yea monarchical tares to be sown among their pure republican wheat—and from *these* have sprung up the fashionable doctrine, that the people are not the proper keepers of their own liberties! Time with his scythe must surely make sad havoc with such consistent principles.

A distant correspondent has noticed with no small degree of satisfaction, that the Legislature of the Union has at length entered upon the arduous business of framing a bankrupt law; and he feels strongly persuaded that a spirit of genuine patriotism, and a god-like sympathy for the unfortunate and distressed debtors of the several States, will stimulate to extraordinary exertions in maturing the system, so that the present session of Congress, though short, may not expire, and leave those who have little or no hope from any other quarter in a state of absolute despondency.

Those who have turned their attention to this subject, would aid the cause of humanity by submitting the result of their reflections and enquiries to the public.—Some of the difficulties and perplexities (and which are conceived to be very numerous) that will present themselves in discussing the business may thereby be happily obviated.

Every well wisher to the liberty and happiness of mankind will rejoice to see the provision for free public schools made one of the special objects of attention for the Legislature of Pennsylvania, during their present session. It is earnestly to be wished, that disputes about the best mode of advancing this great improvement in legislation, may not prevent any thing being effected. Certainly there are many ways, and probably many right ways of compassing the same design. It is better to begin this work even on an imperfect and exceptionable plan than to delay it. For every year's delay is a wrong done mankind, a robbery committed on posterity. The law establishing schools will have no stubborn principles which it will be hard to reform, as time and experience may shew their defect. On the contrary, it is to be expected that the most mature system will need frequent amendments.

The great purpose must be to put the means of instruction as generally as possible into the hands of the people. Knowledge like the light of heaven should be common to all.

This business is in New-England chiefly left to the management of the town corporations—which corporations include the inhabitants living in a certain district, commonly about six miles square, and amounting to one two or three thousand persons. The towns are obliged by law to provide school-masters and school-mistresses, of approved character, and who are examined and certified to be well qualified. The time which a town is to provide schooling is longer or shorter in proportion to the number of inhabitants. In case of neglect, the towns are liable to be presented and fined, and it is the duty of all grand-jurors and magistrates to see this breach of the law duly prosecuted.

In Massachusetts, any number of persons, according to their convenience, are formed into a school district and they draw their part of the school money.—But the districts in some instances have been so subdivided as to produce ill effects.—Instead of one two or three schools in a town for a long term, six or eight have been annually open at once, and in consequence the school money is soon expended and the children are left destitute of teaching. This defect will perhaps be amended in that State, and the division and the school money so far restrained that it may not deprive children of one half their schooling as the case is at present. In framing the law in this State no doubt an eye will be had to this defect. It will be necessary to study the systems of the States where schools are established, and, what is more, to learn the actual operation of those systems. By a due attention to this subject, future enlightened generations will call us blessed.

In No. 55, we inserted a paragraph respecting a treatise on "King, Lords and Commons," &c.—In No. 56, a paragraph beginning "The men influenced by political and and avaricious views," &c.—the above, and the following appear to be the productions of the same hand:

"*NO man (says the Hartford correspondent) who knows the attachment which the great mass of substantial Americans have for that system (the present system of finance) and their determination as well as power to support it, would venture upon the hazardous experiment (of changing it)*"—BRAVO.—*This probable* speculator *talks as if the soldiers had been cheated out of their* courage *as well as their* pay. *Others will think it more the language of impudence than heroism. That the dealers in certificates and scrip should be attached to systems that have made them in their own conceit the* only *substantial Americans, no man will doubt. That if their* power *were under no check but their* own *will, they would use it not singly in the cause of avarice, but in another that lies near their hearts is equally believed.—Money is their Idol. Their extravagant zeal and incense to* monarchical *characters shew what is the second object of their prayers and adoration. But it is well for these speculating monocrats, who thus distinguish themselves by all the insolence of upstart ill-got wealth, that their favorite system rests not either on* their *determination or* their *power.—It is supported by the disposition of the* real mass *of substantial Americans to bear the system, bad as it is, as a less evil than to shake the public faith or stability with which it is now implicated. This, ye drones of society, is the true security ye enjoy for your supercilious splendor and lazy affluence. If you desire not to weaken it be advised by your prudence instead of your arrogance and vanity. Forbear to add the insult of menaces to the injuries which still afflict the ruined patriots whose earnings have enriched you, injuries which still implore the sympathetic indignation of a virtuous and grateful people.*

It is often said the government and not the speculators are to be blamed for the injustice, if any has been done, to those who lent their blood and property towards establishing the liberties of their country. But what must be said if the government has been too much in the hands of speculators, or too much under their influence.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Kitty,	M'Allister,	St. Eustatia
Isabella and Ann,	Hampton,	ditto
Nancy,	Hathaway,	Hispaniola
Sch'r Juno,	Norton,	Boston
William,	Knox,	Halifax
President,	Carhart,	Virginia
Sloop Merrimack,	Lowel,	Newburyport

The brig Ann & Mary, Sweetman, is arrived in the river from Cork, 70 days.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		20/2
3 per Cents,		12/
Deferred,		12/4
Full shares Bank U. S.	37	per cent. prem.
½ shares,	46	

☞ *To make room for the important French intelligence published this day, Catullus is further postponed, till Saturday.*

Insurance Company.

THE OFFICE of the Insurance Company of North-America commenced business on Saturday last, and will continue open every day Sundays excepted, at No. 119, south Front-Street where orders, foreign and domestic, will be duly attended to.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

ODE to LIBERTY.

"*Thou Lady, thou shall't rule the WEST!*"
COLLINS.

NYMPH of the front sublime
And eye of fire!
Benign inspirer of heroic deeds,
For whom the patriot burns, the warrior bleeds,
And sweet-breath'd minstrels tune the warbling lyre,
Whose radiant smile
Can MIS'RY of her griefs beguile,
Dissolve the leaden tear of woe,
Bid the pale lip with transport glow,
And crown with laurels green the barren brow of TIME.

Parent of golden Peace! celestial maid!
Protectress of each holy tie!
Guardian of rights, by liberal HOPE array'd,
Blest offspring of HUMANITY!
The peopled mart, the verdur'd bower,
Grow in the sunshine of thy power;
Thou from the tyrant's surly brow
Canst chase the unavailing frown,
Bid the triumphant despot bow,
And drag his purpled honours down,
Canst drive from brooding WEALTH the dreams of care, [DESPAIR.
And light with lustrous gems the midnight of

I see thee on the *Grecian* plain,
Unaw'd by *Asia*'s myriad train,
The self-devoted *Spartans* lead,
Than crowns more rich, than life more dear
Spring dauntless on the *Persian* spear,
And in th' unfetter'd arms of glory bleed:
And now with *Roman* eagles soar,
On trophi'd *Gaba*'s desp'rate field,
Rise o'er *unwieldy Afric*'s power,
And bid her *Alpine visto*r yield;
And now on *Britain*'s druid coast
Brave all the latian world could boast.

I view thee on the *Belgic* strand,
Firm pillar of the gulphy plain,
That from the bosom of repose,
Snatch'd the thin soil, and spread the sedgy land.

In life's green hour, and nature's prime,
Thro' wide COLUMBIA's vari'd clime,
I see thy starry banners flow;
This hand the olive-bough extends,
While *that* her piny shore defends,
And wards with piercing eye the meditated blow
In laurel'd majesty serene,
Pure source of ev'ry boon, in ev'ry age a *Queen!*

But hark! the rending prayer of pain!
What female shrieks assault the ear!
And whelm the poet's sacred strain,
And start the agonizing tear!
Where angel BEAUTY* prostrate lies,
And godlike GENIUS droops his head,
This by the soul-less Traitor dies,
That by despotic Faction bled!
On thee, *mild Power*, they madly call,
And all thy great endowments claim,
Yet on thy mangled graces fall,
Apostates to thy worship'd name!
Say, *Nymph benign*, what ruffian race
Thy pure unblemish'd glories stain'd,
Deform'd thy heav'n illumin'd face,
And ev'ry vestal charm prophan'd!
To the vile rabble's rage resign'd
The lustre of thy polish'd mind!
Can *Gallia*'s impious sons defame
The virtues of thy sainted name,
And heap th' assassin's deeds on thee!
While to the SWAY OF CRIMES alone,
High-seated on a reeking throne,
They raise the licens'd hand, and bend th' unhallow'd knee.

Ah! see the *fam'd discov'rer*‡ bows
That head, by deathless myrtles crown'd,
And clasps those daring hands in vain,
Which the world's circle widely bound,
And trac'd th' immeasurable main,
Thro' realms of parching heat, and worlds of withring snows!

On the far ocean's desart shore,
His great *advent'rous rival*§ fell;
Yet mourn *that savage* deed no more,
No more *that* fateful story tell,
More *savage* scenes on *Gallia*'s patriot close,
In the warm bosom of repose,
His wife, his children, circling round!
By those, at whose behest he trac'd
The hostile plain, the foodless waste,
While ev'ry outrag'd virtue flies,
Bath'd in his life's rich stream, the *gallant Sailor* lies:
Pierc'd by INGRATITUDE, to earth he bow'd,
While the mad clamours of the thankless crowd
Claim'd the sad tribute of each weeping wound.

Amid the horrors of that morn
How was thy form degraded seen!
With all thy modest vestments torn,
How chang'd thy love-inspiring mein!
Around that brow's majestic height
Clung ev'ry mist that damps the night,
And midst those locks of flowing gold,
An azure wreath of serpents roll'd,
And from that lip's ethereal balm,
And on that breast, with bounty warm,
Fell the red drops of treasur'd health,
Which from their rubi'd fountains flow'd
In gems, whose blushing lustre glow'd
Rich with a Nation's vital wealth.
Then to the crime-devoted coast
Thy tutelary power was lost:
In the rash Despot's transient hour,
Oft has thy guardian form appear'd;
But midst mad ANARCH's deaf'ning roar,
Ne'er can thy seraph strain be heard.

NOTES.

* *The fate of the beautiful and unfortunate Princess* DE LAMBELLE, *is too replete with horror for the pen of Poetry or the heart of Feeling to detail.*

‡ *The great Circumnavigator Monsr.* BOUGAINVILLE, *was massacred while he was walking the streets of Paris, with a Lady.*

§ *The more fortunate Capt.* COOK, *was murdered by the savages of one of the southern isles.*

And thou, supreme, insulted power,
Wilt quit ill-fated *Gallia*'s shore,
Far from her purpled vineyards stray,
And trace thy *undiscover'd* way;
Or with thy GREAT DEFENDER‖ fly
From mad Sedition's serpent-eye,
And bid thy injur'd heroes roam,
Where JUSTICE builds her sacred dome,
Far from the havoc-breathing clime,
Stain'd with each soul-polluting crime,
Which from the sway of Faction grew,
In deeds that NERO never knew,
Untinctur'd by the blush of shame,
Unpictur'd on the page of Fame.

For thou art social, generous, mild,
Enlighten'd REASON's temp'rate child,
Dost in the Temple's pure abode
Protect the blameless Priest of GOD,
To the meek matron's bashful prayer,
Incline thy truth-directed ear;
And, when the prosp'rous father sleeps,
Defend from spoil his frugal heaps,
And while the weeping midnight pours
Her terrors on the spectred hours,
Dost round his danger'd dwelling close,
And calm his offspring to repose.
When the young morn with radiant eye
Peeps thro' the curtain of the sky,
And o'er the chilly breast of night
Extends her robe of lucid light,
And from her amber'd tresses throws
Each pendant pearl, that decks the rose,
And, with her music-wasting breath,
Flings odours on the vocal heath,
Thou, to the whistling woodman dear,
Dost all his labouring moments cheer,
And still his willing task prolong,
And soothe him with thy patient song,
Then lead him to the bower of health,
And charm him with the dream of wealth.

Thou wilt the *Child of Genius* raise,
And feed his feeling soul with praise,
And all his passion'd mind excite
To pictur'd visions of delight,
Wilt from the vulture-vices fly,
And bring meek MERCY's pleading eye,
SINCERITY with window'd breast,
And BOUNTY by *reflection* blest,
Firm VALOUR, that at *virtue*'s call
Can bid another DECIUS fall,
And JUSTICE, with her poizing scale,
Deaf to the villain's bribeful tale,
Unchanging FAITH and FRIENDSHIP kind,
And LOVE's best union of the mind,
With ev'ry hope, and ev'ry tie,
Which elevates HUMANITY.
To thee the timid Minstrel sings,
For thee awakes the slumb'ring strings;
Still round her soft submitted mind,
Lov'd Power, thy fond enchantments bind,
While in thy smile of bounty blest,
She hails thee, SOVEREIGN of the WEST.

Boston, Nov. 26, 1792.

‖ *Monsr.* FAYETTE, *and the brave friends of* LIBERTY *and the* Constitution, *who accompanied him.*

Soon will be published,
THE *SYSTEM* OF
Short-Hand,

Used by Mr. LLOYD, in taking down the Debates of Congress. A system so easy, that any man, of ordinary capacity, may clearly comprehend it in half an hour, and soon practise it, in its fullest extent, without any further instruction, than what will be conveyed in a few pages,—the whole ART being comprised in *eighteen simple characters*, without any of those perplexing, arbitrary marks, with which the learners of other systems are obliged to burden their memory, and embarrass their practice.

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Half a Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, a beautiful situation on the Potowmack, adjoining the town of Alexandria and in a line of direction towards the Federal City and George Town, in full view of each place, commanding a prospect of the river and adjacent country of Maryland and Virginia, for many miles; about 45 or 50 acres of Land, lying directly on the river, will be sold, with the improvements, which are, a two-story framed dwelling-house, neatly finished, a kitchen, office, brick smoke-house and dairy, two-story framed barn, a well of excellent water, and an ice-house, a yard and garden, neatly railed and highly improved, with a number of other necessary improvements; the whole of the land enclosed with posts and rails, ten or fifteen acres laid down, with different kinds of grass. Its contiguity to those three towns must render it an object worthy the attention of any person who wishes to invest money in a property that must enhance in value, in proportion to the rapid increase of the Federal City, Alexandria and George-Town. This property lies nearly in a central situation to each place. The Potowmack at this spot has a fine deep shore and harbour, capable of receiving vessels of any burden. It may not be improper to observe, that men of judgment think a profitable and convenient Ferry might be erected here to the City of Washington and the Maryland shores leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Also to sell, 215 acres of Wood-Land, about three miles distant, which will suit well to supply the above in wood and timber. The title may be seen to the above property, which is indisputable, and terms known by application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

BALDWIN DADE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *This Gazette is published in North Fifth-Street, No.* 34, *between High and Mulberry Streets—where the Editor now resides.*

A LARGE CELLAR TO LET,
Sufficiently capacious to store several hundred barrels. Enquire as above.

200 Dollars Reward.

LOST, at Providence, or between Providence and Boston, a very small TRUNK, covered with seal-skin of a reddish colour, with white spots. It contained a quantity of South and North-Carolina State Notes, and a few of the State of Rhode-Island; with other papers, which can only be serviceable to the proprietor. The State notes are checked at the offices from whence they issued. Any person producing the Trunk (with its contents) to JOHN MARSTON, of Boston, WILLIAM HALL, of Providence, Messrs PATERSON and BRASHER, New-York, or Mr. SAMUEL EMERY, in Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, or for any part of the property, One Hundred Dollars.

Boston, Nov. 28. eptf.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Between *William Shipley* Complainant, *John Meng* and others Defendants. } *December 1st*, 1792. In the high Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey. *Present*, *His Excellency the* Chancellor.

THE Complainant having filed his bill of Complaint against the Defendants in the month of September, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, and in the said Bill of Complaint did among other things set forth that the said Complainant being seized in his Demesne as of fee of and in a certain Tract of Land, said to contain nine hundred and thirty acres, situate, lying and being in the township of Hardwick in the county of Suffex in the State of New-Jersey, did on the first of March seventeen hundred and eighty-five, bargain sell and convey the same in fee simple unto John Meng and John Henderson of the city of Philadelphia, William Goodwin and John Town, for the consideration of One Thousand Six Hundred Pounds in Gold or Silver—That on the fifth day of the same month of March the said feoffees above named did execute unto the said William Shipley a Deed of Mortgage in fee simple of the said Tract of Land to secure the payment of the said sixteen hundred pounds, with the lawful interest which might thereon accrue—That in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six the said John Meng and William Goodwin did become Bankrupts within the intent and meaning of the acts of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and such proceedings were had against them that in the same month they were duly declared Bankrupts; and that they the said John Meng and William Goodwin did in some short time afterwards convey and transfer all their estate both real and personal, and particularly all their right and title to the premises above mentioned to John Field, Curtis Clay, James C. Fisher, Isaac Wharton, John Kaighn and Arthur Collins all of the city of Philadelphia, subject to the Mortgage so as aforesaid given to the said Complainant.—That the said John Field, Curtis Clay, James C. Fisher, Isaac Wharton, John Kaighn and Arthur Collins soon after bargained, sold and conveyed all their Right and Title of and in the said Tract of Land unto Benjamin Town of the city of Philadelphia, and John Town, subject to the Mortgage aforesaid—That on the eighteenth day of October seventeen hundred and eighty-five, the said John Town and Benjamin Town did execute another Mortgage to the said William Shipley for securing the payment of twelve hundred pounds in certain installments—That in the month of January seventeen hundred and eighty-six, John Town did bargain and sell in fee simple all his Right and Title to the said premises, to the said Benjamin Town, subject to the Mortgages aforesaid—That in the month of February seventeen hundred and eighty-eight, the said Benjamin Town did convey all his Right and Title to the said premises, to John Field and Curtis Clay of the city of Philadelphia, upon certain Trusts unknown to theal Complainant—That said Benjamin Town soon after became Bankrupt, and in pursuance of the bankrupt laws of the State of Pennsylvania, did convey all his estate real and personal to a certain Robert Ralston—That John Henderson did also in the month of September seventeen hundred and eighty-seven become a Bankrupt, and under the bankrupt laws of the State of Pennsylvania, did assign and convey all his estate real and personal to David Lenox, George Hughes, Matthew Clarkson, Peter Baynton and Richard Bache—And the Complainant doth in and by his said Bill, pray that those having Right to the said Estate may be decreed to pay him what is due on the said Mortgages, or that the equity of Redemption be foreclosed by the Decree of this Court.

And now upon opening this matter this day by Richard Stockton, Esquire, being of the complainants counsel—it appearing to the Court that the said defendants do reside in the State of Pennsylvania, without the jurisdiction of this Court; and it appearing further to this Court that writs of subpœna have been taken out according to the course of this Court, that the said writs of subpœna have been duly served upon the said several Defendants upwards of one year from this day; and that none of the said Defendants have caused his or their appearance to be entered in this Court to the suit of the said Complainant: It is therefore ordered by his Excellency the Chancellor, that the said Defendants do cause their appearance to be entered to the suit of the above Complainant according to the rules of this Court in two months from this day, or that the Plaintiffs bill be taken pro confesso agreeably to the directions of the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided.—The Complainant giving notice and making publication of this rule as in and by the said act of the Legislature is provided.

WILLIAM PATERSON, *Chancellor.*

December 1st, 1792.

PLANS
OF THE
City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,
Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at
No. 19,
Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for sale.*

To the Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his customers in particular, that he has entered into partnership with Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, and that the Printing business in the English and German languages is now carried on under the firm of STEINER and KAMMERER, No. 85, in Race-street, between Second and Third-streets.

The German Newspaper will be published by them, as usual, on Tuesdays, and all kind of Printing work done with care and expedition.

MELCHIOR STEINER.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1792.

JOHN GOULD,
HAIR-DRESSER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at No 1, South Third-Street, near Market-Street, and thanks his former customers for the favors he has received.

Said GOULD has for sale, an infallible cure for Weak or Sore Eyes, which on trial, has and will be found to answer the purpose.—He has it in vials from one quarter of a dollar to a dollar.—Any person trying the above, if not found to answer the character given, the money will be returned. [tf]

A further Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned from receiving of *Thomas Mackie* & Co. or any other person, four Notes of Hand, given by the late *James Gardner*, of Wilmington, North-Carolina, to *Samuel Jackson*, of Philadelphia, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, amounting in the whole to £. 2,600 13 3 North-Carolina currency; the greatest part of which said Notes have been paid to said *Thomas Mackie* & Co. in proof of which the subscribers have the deposition of Mr. *Jasper Mauduit Jackson*, and other documents which will fully and clearly illustrate the matter.

It is therefore expected that this notice, with the one advertised in this paper in May and June, 1791, will be a sufficient caution to the public.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
MAR. R. WILLKINGS, } Executors.

Wilmington, (N. C.) *Aug.* 1, 1792. (1amgm)

TO BE SOLD,
A PLANTATION,

LYING on the river Delaware, 2½ miles above Trenton, containing 165 acres; whereon is a dwelling-house, pleasantly situated, 36 by 24 feet, having three rooms with fire-places on the lower floor, and four above, one of them with a fire-place; a kitchen adjoining, near to which is a remarkable large spring of excellent water, accommodated with a good spring-house; a barn 36 feet by 26; a waggon, chair and smoke-houses, besides other useful out-buildings; a large orchard, chiefly of grafted fruit. The farm is well watered, and has a proportion of wood and meadow land, thro' which the road runs that is known by the name of the River Road.

On the Premises is also erected,

A Grist-Mill,

In the midst of a good wheat country, on a never failing stream; the mill-house is 54 by 24 feet, has one water-wheel, a pair of burrs and a pair of Cologne stones, rolling screen, bolts for merchant and country work, &c. and is accommodated with a cooper's shop, 18 feet square, near the mill—which is about 300 yards from the Delaware, and very conveniently situated to receive wheat, &c. from boats passing down the river.

There are also for Sale,

20 Acres of Wood-Land,

within less than a quarter of a mile of the above-mentioned Plantation, which lies in a fine high healthy country.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN MOTT.

Trenton, October, 1792. (1aw4t)

THE EDITOR—TO HIS SUBSCRIBERS.

THE Arrearages of Subscriptions for this Gazette have been for a long time accumulating. The expences of the publication are great and inevitable, and have annually amounted to MUCH MORE *than the receipts for subscriptions; the consequences must be obvious. The Editor has no other resource than those arrearages, to discharge the debts he has been obliged to incur in prosecuting the publication.*

He is therefore necessitated to repeat his application to those who have received subscription money on account of the Gazette, and those who have not paid what is due, to make remittances as soon as possible. On these receipts, the continuation of this Gazette, the plan of an extensively circulating paper is absolutely suspended.